Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend paragraph [0070] as follows:

[0070] At least a section of the cavity wall 115 passes and diffuses a first portion of the electromagnetic radiation, in the example, from the source light source 121, over a first field of illumination 17 similar to that in the example of Fig. 2. Typically, the wall 115 is formed of a material that is diffusely reflective and is partially transmissive, as in the earlier examples. If viewed from the first field 17, the wall 115 appears as a light diffuser. As in the earlier examples, the cavity wall 115 has a diffusely reflective inner surface. This inner surface diffusely reflects a second portion of the electromagnetic radiation from the source 121 within the cavity 113. However, again, the reflective surface of the wall 115 is not a perfect reflector and is partially transmissive as well. Although most of the energy may be reflected, some passes into and through the wall 115. In this manner, a substantial portion of the non-reflective light passes through the wall 115 toward the first field 17 to be illuminated. In the example using Tyvek®, the wall 115 passes and diffuses some light from the cavity 113, as represented by the arrows a. The Tyvek® wall 15 also diffusely reflects light (not shown) back into the cavity 113, as in the earlier examples.

Please amend paragraph [0071] as follows:

[0071] The second field to be illuminated 21 is vertically above the system 111 in the orientation illustrated in Fig. 4 and is substantially centered about the vertical axis (180°). In this system 111, there are actually two shoulders 117, 118. The shoulders extend along the longer sides of the rectangular cavity 113 near the sides of the aperture 123. Essentially, each shoulder is constructed of a flat plate mounted at the desired angle with respect to the plane of the aperture

123. The upper surface of each shoulder, facing a portion of the ~~first~~ second intended field of illumination 21, has a light reflective characteristic. In the preferred form of this embodiment, the surface of each of the two shoulders 117, 118 is specular, although a diffuse reflectivity or other reflective characteristic (or combinations thereof) could be used on the shoulders.

Please amend paragraph [0075] as follows:

[0075] The source 121 could be positioned virtually anywhere so that its light passes into the space between the mask and cavity. However, in the example, the source 121 is located so that the source 121 transmits some portion of its light energy directly through the ports 125, 126 into and through the associated deflector structures 127, 128 toward the respective fields of illumination 130a and 130b. With the ports and deflectors located substantially as shown, the fluorescent lamp 121 should reside near the surface of the mask 121, to maximize the output into the third and fourth regions 130a and 130b illuminated by the system. The respective fields 130a and 130b illuminated by light emerging through the deflectors 127, 128 are out (to the right and left, respectively) near the edges of the second field 21 that is illuminated by the constructive occlusion, in this example.